Street Scene, Santo Domingo

Santo Domingo, Our Neglected Neighbor

M. KATHARINE BENNETT

BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO
25 Madison Ave., New York City

SANTO DOMINGO

SOUTHEAST of the United States, midway between the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, lies a large island that has peculiarly escaped the notice of the majority of Americans, notwithstanding it was discovered by Columbus, and "is the second largest, the richest and the most fertile of the Antilles; that it was the seat of the first European settlement in the New World; that its capital is the oldest European city in the Western Hemisphere, and that within its borders repose the bones of Columbus himself." For more than fifty years the island of Santo Domingo has been free from European domination and has been occupied by the two independent and turbulent governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic; these were not directly concerned in the Spanish War of 1898 and the peace which placed Cuba under a protectorate of the United States and annexed Porto Rico to this country made no change in the status of the island lying between them.

MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS

Santo Domingo City, before the Cathedral where rest the bones of the Great Discoverer, who loved Santo Domingo dearly as the site of his first permanent settlement in the New World.

Haiti is French in language, the Dominican Republic is Spanish, but the history of both recounts a long series of revolutions that have squandered the National resources, made life uncertain and unstable and retarded progress. The funds that should have built school houses and paid teachers, that should have opened up the island by rail and wagon roads, that should have provided water systems and sanitation plants, that should have erected hospitals and clinics,—all these funds have been expended in the effort of each succeeding ruler to remain in office. The constant revolutions and attendant financial troubles led the United States Government in 1915 to intervene in Haiti and take over the finances, sanitation and public improvements. In 1916 the United States landed marines in Santo Domingo and since then the country has been governed by an admiral of the United States navy. As we go to press provision has been made to withdraw the Marines from the Dominican Republic, as soon as a native provisional government has been established.

This Dominican Republic, which occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island, has a population of 725,000 descendants of the Spanish, Indians and Negroes. On the southern shore lies the capital, Santo Domingo, a city of 25,000 people, which while it has buildings dating from the early part of the sixteenth century and is of much interest because of its antiquities, is a city without ordinary modern conveniences. There are no trolley lines, no city electric light system, no city water supply and no sewers and these conditions that prevail in the capital are common throughout the island.

Most of the towns are located on the coast and communication between them has been by boat, it being a tedious trip of two or three days from Santo Domingo City on the south to Puerta Plata the chief city of the north. The interior of the island has been almost impassable and the few trails have been made dangerous by bandits—often defeated revolutionists who had sought retreat in the uninhabited mountains and there gained their support by the fairly lucrative profession of banditry. Under the guidance of the United States Navy during the late period

of intervention a State road has been built across the island connecting the Capital with the cities of the North by an eight hour motor trip. This road has made much of the interior accessible, and other roads already projected will open other parts to markets and to settlement, so that if peace can be continued under native rule there should be a new period of prosperity and development throughout the Republic. Today, the most modern and up-to-date towns are those in which American capital has placed great sugar *centrals* and where the company practically controls health conditions and education and where it keeps order.

As has been indicated the various short-lived governments have not had funds with which to establish a national school system and it was estimated that when the United States Government took charge in the island the illiteracy was over 90%. Those who had education of any kind were usually the well-to-do of the coast towns many of whom sent their children to other countries for their schooling. "The advance in primary education made since the American occupation is nothing less than astounding. Colonel Lane of the United States Marine Corps, who is now Minister of Education, is widely known for his singular devotion to his task," wrote Mr. Inman in 1919. Under Colonel Lane a beginning was made toward teaching the people at least reading and writing, but in the comparatively brief time that he was in Santo Domingo buildings could not be erected nor adequate teachers trained. Later on, due to financial depression, the Occupation government closed many of those schools. Certain it is that here lies a fundamental need calling for a generous program. Native men and women must be trained as teachers, school buildings must be secured, courses of study planned and school attendance made compulsory. For each child in school there are at least twenty out of school. This is not a good background for a self-governing people.

Because of the extreme poverty of the people housing conditions are deplorable, there is a tragic overcrowding in the shacks that form the homes of the poor and sanitation is utterly ignored; as a result there is much sickness of a serious

nature and the moral conditions are unspeakable. Modern institutions for caring for the sick and needy may be said to be totally lacking—not only has the government failed to provide these but the dominant church and private beneficence have also failed to make provision for the many unfortunates so that bad conditions have perpetuated themselves from generation to generation.

In the summer of 1919 the Rev. S. Guy Inman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America, visited Santo Domingo. Mr. Inman's report, presented to his Committee at New York the following fall surveyed the island from the viewpoint of the people's needs, physical, mental and spiritual. A summary of the mission work done in the Dominican Republic by English and American churches shows that the former have largely confined themselves to the English-speaking negroes, as have some of the agencies of this country, so that with the exception of a not large work in the Northern part of the island carried on by the Free Methodists, there has been practically no Spanish evangelistic work undertaken by the churches of the United States. The challenge was so direct, the appeal so impelling, that from the interdenominational group which heard the report of Mr. Inman, five Missionary Boards, representing three denominations, made instant answer. When one recalls the difficulties that often arise in securing concerted action by a number of large agencies it seems little short of miraculous that so quickly an interdenominational *Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo* should have been formed. This Board was made up of members representing the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and the Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ and gave as its purpose "to unite in rendering Christian service by means of evangelistic, educational, social and medical work to the people of Santo Do-

mingo and adjoining territory." On Dec. 17, 1920, this new Board was formally organized, and faced a mission field for which no detailed program had been made, and in which were neither workers, buildings nor equipment. The Board will always be under debt to the Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ that in this emergency it released from his work in Porto Rico the Rev. Philo W. Drury that he might go to Santo Domingo and initiate the work. Under his guidance the work at once took shape and so rapidly did it develop that at the end of but two years it is not easy to accurately place a chronology of the growth.

The capital city, Santo Domingo, was chosen as the first station. No building for work or for residence could be rented, so one of the first formal acts of the Board was authorization for the purchase of a building on the corner of Mercedes Street and the Nineteenth of March Street. Gathering into the building some temporary equipment Dr. Drury began a Sunday School and held evangelistic services. Immediate interest was shown by the people and it became apparent that the way was open for a sympathetic hearing. Three denominations at once made arrangements by which each released one Porto Rican pastor for work in Santo Domingo. Because they also are Spanish speaking these men were instantly helpful and they were at once located one at the capital, one at San Pedro de Macoris, a town about thirty miles east of Santo Domingo City, and one at La Romana twenty miles farther east. A member of the Board who visited Santo Domingo wrote of these workers, "It looked as though the Porto Rican church had given of her very choicest young men for this great cause." These pastors are meeting with great success in their church work but each one needs equipment and helpers.

When it became necessary for Dr. Drury to return to his own work the Board was most fortunate in securing as the superintendent for the work in Santo Domingo the Rev. Nathan H. Huffman, who took charge June 1, 1921. Mr. Huffman had been for some years a missionary in Porto Rico and is not only acquainted with the Latin people but speaks Spanish fluently.

Mr. Huffman writes of the evangelistic work in the three stations: "At each place there is a flourishing Sunday School and Christian Endeavor. The enrollment in the Sunday School is 550; the baptized members of the churches number 125 and some 300 others have made profession of faith and are receiving instruction preparatory to being received into the church."

At the capital it was thought that the large room in the mission building in which 150 people could be seated, would meet the needs for some years but faith was not great enough. Already the room has proved much too small. Sometimes there are as many outside as there are in the building, and this, in spite of the fact that a second church has been opened in a hall in another part of the city, these Christian Dominicans having themselves undertaken to pay the rent. The people crowd to hear the Gospel, for which they have waited long; if only Christian leaders in sufficient numbers can be provided there will be a new life for Santo Domingo. "Mission work, as a rule," writes Mr. Huffman, "must in the very nature of things be opened by foreigners. It is always a source of strength when the natives begin to take a part in the work. In this respect our hopes and prayers have been more than realized. A number of splendid young men have indicated a desire to devote themselves to the work. One of these is now in charge of the second church in Santo Domingo City. Another is a young Spaniard, graduate of a Jesuit College in Spain and converted in our Mission in Santo Domingo City. He was sent to the Evangelical Seminary in Porto Rico the middle of last year. He is making good in his studies and will be instructor in Greek in the Seminary this year. Arrangements have been made for four other candidates to enter the Seminary this fall. These together with one student in the Polytechnic Institute at San German, make six students who are in school preparing for the ministry."

One of the great needs of the Latin-American countries is wholesome literature and the opportunity to secure the Bible, so a room in the mission building has been equipped as a bookstore; while the sales are small it is believed that they will

increase and that the development of this phase of the work is most important in bringing about changes in the life of Santo Domingo. There must be good food for the mind as well as for the body and the educational value of a shelf of well chosen books will be great. The bookstore is but one phase of an effort to show the people the use of spare time—to the Latin-American it has too often meant gambling, cock-fighting and idling. A reading room has been opened in the mission building, and as many as seventy or eighty young men have been found there at one time; they show keen interest in the magazines and papers and in discussing the topics of which they have read. Many of them wish to learn English and evening classes are held for these.

The need for medical work was so urgent that Dr. Drury had begged that a physician and nurses be sent to open a clinic, and to do such follow-up work as might be possible in the bare and crowded homes of the people. In response to his appeal, Dr. Horace R. Taylor, who had at one time been at the Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico and who later had worked among the Spanish-Americans of New Mexico, went to Santo Domingo in June, 1921, and two American nurses were later sent to aid him. Scarcely had Dr. Taylor reached the island when his appeal for a Hospital came back to the Board. He described the sufferings of the people as beyond words and urged the impossibility of giving relief to many of them unless operations were possible. Back in New York the Board sadly decided that funds for this were not then available. At that juncture the churches of Porto Rico announced their readiness to make a gift of a few thousands of dollars for work in the neighboring island. With this money, joyously sent by Porto Rican Christians, the equipment of a twelve bed Hospital was secured and a building opposite to that already purchased by the Board was leased. A third graduate nurse was added and now Dr. Taylor is assisted by these faithful workers and a small training class of Dominican girls.

The medical work made an immediate appeal to the many suffering people and

the daily clinic is crowded. Not only malaria and trachoma, perhaps the two most common causes of suffering in the island, brought patients, but longstanding diseases requiring painful dressings and operations far beyond the possibilities of one small hospital and one physician. In a recent letter Dr. Taylor wrote of having a list of over 300 people who were waiting for operations, not one of whom had been able to get together even the small amount that is being asked for operations and treatments. This charge is made that as many as possible may be aided through the available funds.

The report of medical work for the first six months of 1922 shows 187 hospital patients, of whom 116 were cured, 58 helped and 10 died, leaving 3 who were hopelessly ill. During the same period the clinic reported: 3,717 Medical Patients; 314 Surgical Patients; 1,333 Dental Patients.

The total number of treatments were 5,364 and the total receipts of hospital and clinic were $3,670.11. There were difficulties of adjustment as to the rights of an American physician but Dr. Taylor passed the Dominican medical examination and two Dominicans were secured, one to dispense drugs and one to do the dental work, so there is now no governmental hindrance to the work.

So many children who were brought to the hospital for treatment were suffering from malnutrition that a baby clinic was opened with one of the nurses in charge. Feedings are daily prepared for the babies and they are brought weekly for examination and for weighing. There are no philanthropic organizations in Santo Domingo so the mission must be the agency of service in many directions. A few sentences from letters of the nurses may tell of the dire needs of the lower classes. "It is a common sight to see the little bodies covered with sores due to uncleanliness." "In one home that I entered I found the mother sick in bed and seven little children running about naked and crying with hunger. I learned that the mother had been in bed for ten days and four of these days had been without any food in the home." "District nursing in Santo Domingo is far different than that

in the States—in fact I have never seen such sights in the States." "Many of the girls of the lower classes become mothers at the age of 13, 14 and 15 years. These girls are not married, in fact a great many of the Dominican people are not married, and the saddest part of all is that these men live with these girls until they tire of them and leave them without any means of support and in many cases with several children to care for. These young girls have no place to go and no place is offered them but their one or two room huts." "In one home that I visited a short time ago I found a woman lying on the floor; she had just given birth to a baby and I looked about for a bed but I learned that the only bed consisted of this straw mat. In another home I found a family living in two little rooms without light or sunshine—the family consisted of mother, father, and five children. The little children were crying for food and the baby, nine months old, weighed seven pounds. We cannot admit these people as patients into the Hospital unless we can take them as charity cases for they have no money." A medical out-station has been established at San Cristobal and one day of the week the doctor and one nurse hold a clinic there. This is a large town in which there is no doctor at all and the people "seem so very glad of the opportunity to get help."

The two years of work have shown results that are encouraging, but the very success brings new responsibilities. The Evangelical Church of Santo Domingo should be strengthened in the stations already established and other cities and towns should be entered with a program of service adequate to meet the many-sided needs of these Dominican people who are ready to listen to the message of salvation.

What are the immediate needs of Santo Domingo?

First, there should be in Santo Domingo City an auditorium for church services, this to be built on the land already owned by the Board which lies in the rear of the present building. This auditorium which can be simple, should seat at

least five hundred people. San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana must before long have church buildings in place of the stores and halls now being rented.

Second, because it will be many years before the Republic can establish a good educational system and because the future of Santo Domingo depends upon an educated and morally trained leadership, it is of great importance that Christian Schools should be opened through which the desired impression may be made on some of those who will help to mould the future of the country. There should be no delay in opening schools both at Santo Domingo City and elsewhere. A generous educational policy should be developed at once.

Third, the first unit of a hospital should be erected at once and the force increased to care for many more of the suffering people, and facilities for clinic work should be enlarged as this phase of the work is of great importance. It should also be possible to place workers trained in club and social work for young people not only in the capital but in the other stations as well. The boys and girls must be taught clean, healthy play; base ball and basket ball may easily be made means of grace.

"Initial success calls for enlargement at once" is the challenge of Mr. Huffman to the Churches of the United States. Could there be a more thrilling challenge than this that calls across from this neighboring island so long neglected but so ready to respond when opportunity is offered? Shall it remain turbulent, ignorant, backward, or shall it be peaceful, intelligent, progressive? The Christian Church has now the great opportunity to help in answering this question.

Self-determination Santo Domingo has—of what character shall it be? The hand of Christian friendship reaching across to her with church and school and hospital may lead her to determine for herself that she will be a real Christian Republic. Left to herself, her appeal of need ignored, she may readily continue to be the prey of disorder, of ignorance, of evil. Can this opportunity of forming a nation be missed for the lack of money and buildings and men?

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1921

OUTLINE OF COOPERATIVE WORK IN PORTO RICO AND SANTO DOMINGO

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Porto Rico

Local Cooperative Organization: The Porto Rico Regional Conference (one of the conferences following the Panama Congress) held in San Juan in March 1916, formed the Evangelical Union of Porto Rico, a body composed of representatives of the local congregations of nine denominations working in Porto Rico.

The executive body of this Union is called the Central Conference Committee, and is the agency through which all cooperative work in Porto Rico is planned and carried out. This Central Conference Committee has a number of sub-committees which function actively and which are charged with development of special types of work. The 1920 Report of the Evangelical Union gives an outline of its organization and contains a valuable directory.

The Executive Secretary of the Central Conference Committee is Rev. Philo W. Drury, a missionary of the United Brethren Church who was allocated to this task some years ago by his board and who gives all of his time to it.

The Evangelical Union and its Central Committee are closely related to the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, which supports Mr. Drury's work to the extent of $500 per year.

Union Paper and Literature Depository: Located at Ponce, Mr. Drury is general manager. Supported by the Methodist, Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, Congregational, United Brethren, Christian and Disciples' home mission boards.

The union paper, PUERTO RICO EVANGELICO, a union of several denominational papers, has the largest circulation of any periodical on the island.

Bookstore and literature depository also conducted in Ponce.

Mechanical equipment of the Press is inadequate. A campaign for subscriptions to the paper had to be halted because the plant was incapable of turning out more papers.

Bookstore and paper are very nearly self-supporting, calling for but a small subsidy from the boards each year.

A program of expansion for this work, approved by the Evangelical Union and calling for a total expenditure of $45,000 in four years, has been submitted to the supporting boards by the Committeee on Cooperation in Latin America with the recommendation that the boards assume their proportion of the budget for this important work. Practically all of this amount is for equipment, the enterprise, as stated, being nearly self-supporting. The whole evangelical cause in Porto Rico is handicapped by lack of proper equipment for the Press, upon which the churches have come to depend for literature. The paper was the greatest single factor in the recent prohibition victory in Porto Rico.

Evangelical Seminary of Porto Rico: The union school for the training of ministers. A combination of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist schools formerly maintained.

Located at Rio Piedras, near the University of Porto Rico. Rev. J. A; McAllister, Dean.

Buildings owned by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

School controlled by local Board of Managers consisting of representatives of each denomination supporting the school. General oversight by a Board of Trustees in New York City, representing the supporting mission boards. School will soon be incorporated, retaining this form of organization.

Ideal location, but school handicapped by lack of property for expansion. Offering of adjoining property last year not accepted on account of various difficulties which arose with seller.

Library is greatly in need of strengthening. Small grants have been made for this purpose by some boards but more is needed.

Summer Conference of Workers: The first Porto Rican "Northfield" held at San German last summer was great success. Large attendance, fine spirit and worth-while program.

The Committee on Cooperation in Latin America and the International Sunday School Association take responsibility of providing prominent speakers from the United States.

The Conference greatly needs the support of the boards in providing for the travel and expenses of their workers, both American and Porto Rican, and otherwise making it possible for them to attend. Some of the boards have done this.

"Porto Rico for Christ" Movement: A movement under this name is being promoted by the Evangelical Union. It aims at a general speeding-up of the Christian program in the Porto Rican churches. It expects to do this by emphasis on the following points:

1. Encouragement of prayer, Bible Study and the family altar.
2. Personal evangelism.
3. General union evangelistic activities.
4. Christian stewardship campaign, with complete self-support within fifteen years as the goal.
5. A specific mission work for every church.
6. A specific community service by every church.
7. A general publicity campaign.

This campaign, to begin January 1922, is largely dependent upon the success of the plans for the enlargement of the union paper and press, mentioned above.

Missions in Santo Domingo: The Porto Rican churches have adopted Santo Domingo as their mission field and have organized a Board of Missions for promoting this work and handling contributions toward it. Rev. William M. Orr, of Rio Piedras, is secretary and treasurer of this board.

The Porto Rican churches, through this board, have decided to cooperate in the new united work in Santo Domingo under the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo. Two Porto Rican ministers are already at work in the new field and it is expected that a good proportion of the total missionary force used there will be drawn from Porto Rico.

Some General Problems in Coöperation:

Formulation of a uniform scale of salaries for Porto Rican workers.

Proposed union training school for Women Workers.

United action of the Porto Rican churches in bettering social and economic conditions. The Evangelical Union has a committee on Social Reform which is at work on this problem.

Ways in which churches may be encouraged to become self-supporting.

Santo Domingo

General Statement: In 1918 the West Indies Committee of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America requested Mr. S. G. Inman to make a survey of Santo Domingo and Haiti with a view toward formulating an adequate program for the evangelization of these neglected countries. This survey was made in the early part of 1919 and published.

The survey revealed a great opportunity for a well-rounded missionary program and it was finally decided to organize a joint board of trustees, composed of representatives of such mission boards as might wish to have a part in such a union work. The Methodist and Presbyterian general and woman's home boards have entered into the united board and the United Brethren mission board has expressed itself favorably.

The secretaries of these boards (having been officially appointed trustees for their boards for this work) met on December 17th 1920, decided upon a form of organization and authorized the purchase of a property in Santo Domingo City for $50,000. Rev. Philo W. Drury was appointed acting superintendent of the work.

At a meeting on January 28th 1921 the organization of the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo was formally effected. A budget of $80,000 for the year 1921 was adopted and the Board committed to a budget of equal amount for next year. The minutes of this meeting, including the detailed budget, are attached to this outline.

A tentative constitution was adopted, which is also attached to this document.

A large-sized property in Santo Domingo City has been purchased for $50,000. This will afford accomodations for a chapel, Clinic, school, social center and residence and will be the center of the new work in the Dominican Republic.

The program of the Board contemplates the development of two large centers, one at Santo Domingo City and one at Santiago. In each of these cities will be located a large institutional church with accomodations for worship, lectures on moral, hygienic, educational and religious topics, courses in religous education, public forum, clubs of various kinds for old and young, kindergarten, night school, clinic and dispensary. In addition to this institutional church there will be a book-store for the distribution of evangelical literature, with eventually a publishing plant. In each of these centers it is also planned to have an hospital with nurses' training school and an industrial school along Hampton Institute lines.

In addition to the program for these two cities, it is planned to develop four smaller centers at San Pedro de Macoris, Puerta Plata, San Francisco de Macoris and Sanchez. Theological education can probably be taken care of by the existing Evangelical Seminary of Porto Rico.

Porto Rican workers will be used as largely as possible in this program.

Desirable property has already been offered the Board in San Pedro and other cities and the recommendations of the visiting deputation regarding such sites as awaited with interest by the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo.

Haiti

The Baptist, who felt that they could not come into the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo, have been asked to assume responsibility for the Republic of Haiti, an equally needy field offering a very different problem. They have agreed to study the matter and are sending a deputation to the field this spring whose report will probably determine the opening of Baptist work in that half of the island. If they decide against extending Baptist missions into this field, the question of providing for the occupation of Haiti will again come before the Santo Domingo Board.

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Accompanying papers: Minutes of the P.R. Regional Conference.
Report of the Evangelical Union of P.R., 1920.
Minutes of Santo Domingo Board, Jan.26,1921.
Constitution of Santo Domingo Board.

List of Workers, Salaries, etc.
of the
BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO
in Santo Domingo

Dec 1923 11

Santo Domingo City: Address - Apartado 31	Per month
Mr. Huffman, Superintendent of the Mission	$250 00
Dr. Horace R. Taylor, doctor	233 00
Miss Violet M. Parker, nurse	110 00
" K. D2 Fribley, "	110 00
" M. Steele, "	110 00
Rev. R. R. Rodriguez, pastor	150 00
In the hospital:	
Sr. Polanco, ~~ppk~~ druggist	125 00
Srta. A. Louis, helper for Miss Fribley in baby work	20 00
E. de Marchena, ?	10 00
Others paid in cash, allowance, including above salaries in the hospital $250 per mo.	
In the Bookstore:	
Juan Gonzales,	25 00
P. V. Serrano, clerk	50 00
San Cristobal: (address)	
Sr. Ramon Prat, evangelistic workers and helper in clinic, held weekly	65 00
(part of this saly is met by contributions from other three churches)	
Srta. C. Chapeuseaut, teacher day schools	40 00
Evan. Work also conducted at rural station, Najayo	
San Pedro de Macoris: (address)	
Rev. A. Martinez, pastor	137 50
Sr. José Korre Ruiz, teacher for night classes	20 00
Evan. Work also conducted at rural station, Las Pajas	
La Romana: (address)	
Rev. J. E. Marrero, pastor	137 50
Bible Woman, supported by churches	

Notes made by W.K.B. Jan. 28-1921

BOARD OFTRUSTEESOF SANTO DOMINGO.

For information only -

Fiscal Year, November 1st to October 31st.

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At meeting of the Board on January 28, 1921 a tentative budget for the year closing October 31st, 1921 was made as follows:

Budget to October 31, 1921			$80,000
Property		$50,000.00	
Improvements		5,000.00	
Equipment	Church $1500		
	2nd floor 1500	3,000.00	
	Freight	750.00	
New York expenses - Assist.		1,000.00	
Mr. Nechodoma	Architect	1,500.00	
P R Missionary	1100		
Porto Rico "	1250		
Mr. Drury	1200	3,550.00	
Transportation workers		1,000.00	
Janitors, etc.		1,000.00	
Incidentals		500/00	$67,300.00
		Balance	$12,700.00

The balance of $12,700 to cover salaries and expenses of other workers whom it is hoped may be sent in.

At the same meeting it was tentatively agreed that the budget November 1 1921 to October 31, 1922 should be $80,000.00.

A sub-committee on securing workers for Santo Domingo was named as follows:

Mrs. Bennett
Mrs. Woodruff
Dr. McDowell
Mr. Inman

It was decided that the chairman of the committee should write to Miss Sarah R. Addison, 135 E. North Avenue, Baltimore, Md. to learn of her education and whether she desired active Christian service in her capacity as a nurse.

A Mr. Huffmann of the United Brethren was also considered for the evangelistic work. Further correspondence to be taken up by Mr. Inman.

Information from Mr. Drury stated that the property which has been purchased in Santo Domingo City is on the corner of Mercedes Street which is one of the main streets of the city and the 19th of March Street. The buidling on the corner is 100 feet front on Mercedes Street and 125 deep on the 19th of March Street. At the rear of the building on the latter street is a piece of land (level) not built upon which is on a terrace 8 feet higher than the present building. No further property is to be purchased until after the visit of the deputation. The first floor of this building is to be used for evangelistic and educational work and for a clinic. It is thought that in the second building the American workers might live.

Discussion brought out the information that both the Free Methodists and Wesleyans are working only in the Northern part of the Island.

E.R.T.

Constitution - Articles of Incorporation

Miss Voss -

AGENDA

of the

BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO

25 Madison Avenue
New York City
June 7th 1921

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1. Report of Treasurer on Budget of 1920-21.
2. Report of Acceptances of Budget for 1921-22.
3. Deed to Property in Santo Domingo City.
4. Introduction of Prof. Huffman.
5. Report of Conferences with Mr. Drury.
6. Further Property Purchases:

   This Year: Equipped Hospital, $6,000, of which $3,000 is to be provided immediately by Porto Rican churches and balance at rate of 1,000 per year.

   Next Year: Building at San Pedro de Macoris, $20,000.
7. Alterations to Santo Domingo City Property:

   Report of Work Already Done.

   Proposed Alterations, Mr. Drury's plans.
8. Furniture for Santo Domingo City Building.

   Authorization for local construction of pulpit and purchase of auditorium chairs.

   Purchase of Organ, $200.
9. Superintendent for Santo Domingo work.
10. Present Status of Incorporation of the Board.

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SANTO DOMINGO
BUDGET

	1921-22	1922-23-	1923-24
Home Administration: (La Nueva Democracia)			1,000
Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,200
Travel, except on Field	800	800	1,400
Home Base Publicity		500	500
Field Administration:			
Salaries of American Staff (4)	10,000	10,000	15,000
Office Supplies and Equipment	200	200	200
Travel on Field	600	800	900
Evangelistic:			
Native Salaries (3)	4,500	4,650	6,500
Equipment and Supplies	1,800	300	300
Educational:			
Native Salaries		1,440 (3)	1,440
Equipment and Supplies	1,400	500	400
Education of Candidate	100	1,500	1,500
Medical: Baby Clinic			500
Native Salaries		3,000	3,000
Equipment and Supplies	1,200	1,250	2,000
Hospital Commissary		1,250	1,800
Literature:			
Native Salaries (1)	400	900	900
Press and Store Equipment	200	120	120
Printing, Publishing and Circulating	400	400	600
Property: (In Use)			
Rent (see below) x	3,500	6,000	6,240
Light, Fuel and Attendance	500		200
Taxes, Insurance and Repairs	2,000	1,500	1,500
Furniture and Fixtures (Residence)	1,200	400	200
Property (New)			
Cost of Land and Building			
Improvements and Alterations	2,700	15,000	1,000
Title Expenses, Architects Fees, etc. (a/c payable)	1,500	200	600
Contingent:			
For expansion; opening new outstations near Santo Domingo City; additional nurse if hospital is acquired, etc.	6,000	2,280	800
	40,000	54,000	49,800

x Rented Property: House and hall at Mecoris, same at La Romana; House in Santo Domingo City for physician.

BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO
Financial Statement for October 1921
and
Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1921

	Account	This month	Last month	Total to date
RECEIPTS:				
A-1	Contributions from Boards	$3,500 00	$4,375 00	$76,500 00
A-2	Receipts from Field	102 53	138 24	411 97
A-3	All Other Income	6 40	151 33	2,801 52
		$3,608 93	$4,664 57	$79,713 49
DISBURSEMENTS:				
	Home Administration:			
B-1	Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	15 60		344 95
B-2	Travel, except on Field	277 76	8 19	1,765 75
	Field Administration:			
C-1	Salaries of American Staff	292 50	487 50	1,775 00
C-2	Office Supplies & Equipment	11 20	4 45	554 88
C-3	Travel on the Field	59 45	190 35	1,726 16
	Evangelistic:			
D-1	Native Salaries	387 50	320 00	3,404 33
D-2	Equipment and Supplies	312 74	224 21	2,169 31
	Educational:			
E-1	Native Salaries			
E-2	Equipment and Supplies			
E-3	Education of Candidates			77 00
	Medical:			
F-1	Native Salaries	90 00	22 50	112 50
F-2	Equipment and Supplies	415 59	73 60	4,199 33
	Literature:			
G-1	Native Salaries	60 00	40 00	230 00
G-2	Machinery & Equipment			75 00
G-3	Printing, Publishing & Circulating	16 34	56 50	617 96
	Property (In Use)			
H-1	Rent	635 00	360 00	2,414 20
H-2	Light, Fuel and Attendance	114 08	72 32	226 78
H-3	Taxes, Insurance and Repairs	39 50	56 60	368 46
H-4	Furniture & Fixtures (residence)	47 60		756 35
	Property (New):			
J-1	Cost of Land and Buildings			50,000 00
J-2	Additional Bldgs. & Alterations			1,642 74
J-3	Title Expenses, etc.		3 50	1,088 40
		$2,274 66	$1,916 72	$73,548 10
CASH BALANCE, Columbia Trust Company, New York City,				3,949 70
International Banking Corp., Santo Domingo City,				1,353 19
*Prepayments on next year's budget,				862 50
				$79,713 49

Last S. D. check included, #257
Last S. D. deposit " Oct. 5

*Salaries and rents for November paid in the old fiscal year and carried forward into new year as cash, figures shown above for month of October are thus less by $862.50 than actual cash paid out.

BUDGET

71

BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO
NOV.1, 1921 to OCT. 31,1922

HOME ADMINISTRATION:	
Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	$ 1,000
Travel, except on Field	800
FIELD ADMINISTRATION:	
Salaries of American Staff (4)	10,000
Office Supplies and Equipment	200
Travel on the Field	600
EVANGELISTIC:	
Native Salaries (3)	4,800
Equipment and Supplies	1,800
EDUCATIONAL:	
Native Salaries	
Equipment and Supplies	1,400
Education of Candidate	100
MEDICAL:	
Native Salaries	
Equipment and Supplies	1,200
LITERATURE:	
Native Salaries (1)	400
Press and Store Equipment	200
Printing, Publishing and Circulating	400
PROPERTY: (In Use)	
Rent(See.below)	3,500
Light, Fuel and Attendance	500
Taxes, Insurance and Repairs	2,000
Furniture and Fixtures (Residence)	1,200
PROPERTY (New)	
Cost of Land and Buildings	
Improvements and Alterations	2,700
Title Expenses,Architects Fees etc. (a/c payable)	1,500
CONTINGENT:	
For expansion; opening new outstations near Santo Domingo City; additional nurse if hospital is acquired etc.	6,000
	$40,000

The above budget covers the following staff and activities:

STAFF: Foreign: 1 Supt. 1 Evangelist, 1physician, 1 nurse.
Native: 3 Evangelists, 1 helper in bookstore & S. D. church.

RENTED PROPERTY : House and hall at Macoris; same at La Romana;
House in Santo Domingo City for physician.

ACTIVITIES: Evangelistic centers in S. D. City, Macoris, LaRomana.
Small school in connection with church at S. D. City.
Bookstore and reading room at S. D. City.
Dispensary and clinic (equipped) at S. D. City.
Visiting nurse service at Santo Domingo City.

NEW PROPERTY: Necessary alterations on S. D. City property.
Payment of $1500 due on same to Sr. Nechodoma.

ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE of present property, valued at $50,000, is included in above figures.

Santo Domingo
71.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

of

BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO

We, the undersigned, namely_____,

_____and_____,

of full age, citizens of the United States, the two of us furst named being citizens of the District of Columbia, desiring to associate ourselves for benevolent, charitable, educational, religious and missionary purposes, as hereinafter provided, under and pursuant to the provisions of Sub-Chapter III, Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, hereby CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST: The name of title by which such society hereby incorporated (hereinafter referred to as the Society) shall be known in law is "BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO."

SECOND: The term for which the Society is organized shall be perpetual.

THIRD: The particular business and objects of the Society are to act as the agent of benevolent, charitable, educational, religious and missionary societies and organizations (hereinafter referred to as Cooperating Bodies) desiring to unite and cooperate in rendering Christian service by means of evangelistic, educational, social and medical work among the people of Santo Domingo and adjoining territory, to carry on such work and to that end to receive and make use of such funds and other property, real and personal, as may be given to it by will or otherwise or as may be turned over to it by said Cooperating Bodies or by any other body or person at any time and from time to time.

FOURTH: The control and management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in trustees who shall constitute its Board of Trustees. The number of its trustees for the first year of its existence shall be fifteen (subject to enlargement or diminution of their number as hereinafter provided). Their names are

_____and_____,

representing the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church;_____

and_____, representing the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

_____and_____,

representing the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;_____

and_____, representing the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;_____and

_____, representing the Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ;

_____, _____,

_____, _____,

and_____.

FIFTH: _____, _____,

_____, _____ and

_____ shall hold office until

_____, 1922, or until their successors are elected as hereinafter provided. _____,

_____, _____,

_____ and_____

shall hold office until_____, 1923, or until their successors are elected as hereinafter provided.

_____, _____,

_____, _____

and_____ shall hold office until

_____, 1924, or until their successors are elected as hereinafter provided.

SIXTH: Upon the expiration of the term of office of any of the persons hereinbefore named as trustees representing a Cooperating Body, or their successors, (or upon their ceasing to be trustees by reason of death, resignation or otherwise) their successors shall be elected from time to time by the Cooperating Body of which the retiring trustee was a representative, such election to be for a period of three years (or upon their ceasing to be trustees by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, for the unexpired period of their respective terms); provided, that the said Cooperating Bodies may at any time recall either of the persons representing them on the Board of Trustees at that time and may substitute another person as trustee in his place for the unexpired period of his term.

SEVENTH: Upon the expiration of the respective terms of office of _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ (or upon their ceasing to be trustees by reason of death, resignation or otherwise) their successors shall be elected from time to time by the Board of Trustees of the Society for a term of three years (or upon their ceasing to be trustees by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, for the unexpired periods of their respective terms).

EIGHTH: Upon the Board of Trustees of the Society agreeing thereto and upon compliance with such requirements as said Board may prescribe, any other benevolent, charitable, educational, religious or missionary society or organization in addition to those above mentioned may be at any time affiliated with the then Cooperating Bodies and given authority by the said Board to elect

two additional trustees for such terms as said Board may determine, and thereafter, upon the expiration of their respective terms (or upon their ceasing to be trustees by reason of death, resignation or otherwise) to elect from time to time their successors for a period of three years (or upon their ceasing to be trustees by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, for the unexpired period of their respective terms), with power at any time to recall any such trustee and to substitute another person as trustee in his place for the unexpired period of his term.

NINTH: If at any time a Cooperating Body shall have signified by one year's notice its desire no longer to cooperate in the work of the Society, or if the Board of Trustees of the Society shall decide by a two-thirds vote of its members that, because of failure to cooperate in and support the work of the Society of for any other reason, a Coopemating Body (whether one mentioned in Article FOURTH or Article EIGHTH hereof) is no longer entitled to representation on said Board, thereupon said Cooperating Body shall cease to be affiliated in the work of the Society or to share in any way in its property and the trustees elected by it to said Board shall cease to hold office.

TENTH: The Board of Trustees of the Society may adopt and from time to time alter by-laws, which, subject to the provisions herein contained, may provide for the place of places for holding meetings, which may be held in the Island of Santo Domingo, in the City of Washington, in the City of New York, or any other place in the United States of America. Subject to the provisions herein contained such by-laws may contain any and all further provisions which may be proper and suitable and which the trustees may prescribe for the administration of the

Society, the management, regulation and control of its affairs and property, the election of its officers, and other matters pertaining to the accomplishment of its objects.

ELEVENTH: The Society, subject to said Sub-Chapter, shall have power to accept and hold real and personal property given, devised or bequeathed to it by will or otherwise, or in any way given or turned over to it, provided, however, that, except in cases where the terms of the gift, devise or bequest expressly prescribe, all of the funds and property of the Society shall, in case of its dissolution become and be the property of, and vest severally in, the then Cooperating Bodies represented on the Board of Trustees of the Society, in such amount and in such proportion as said Board of Trustees shall determine, to be used and administered by each of said Cooperating Bodies for the furtherance of its missionary work in Santo Domingo or elsewhere, but subject, in the case of special trust funds, to the trusts in respect thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this day of 1921.

_____(L.S.)

_____(L.S.)

_____(L.S.)

3 71 1921

TO THE DEPUTATION REPRESENTING THE BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Dear Brethren:

It has been my privilege to be in this new mission field for almost four months under commission of the Board you represent, and I take pleasure in submitting to you the following statement which embodies the results of my observation and study.

I. CERTAIN FACTS TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. At the very outset I deem it advisable to call your attention to certain facts in reference to this field which should have careful consideration, especially in the beginning of the work, inasmuch as undoubtedly they will have a very direct bearing upon the policy to be adopted.

1. This is a virgin mission field as far as evangelical missions are concerned, and it has been referred to as the last virgin field in Latin America. This is especially true in reference to work in the Spanish language on the southern coast, the section that we are now laboring in. This fact enforces the necessity of pushing the work proposed by the Board with all possible haste, especially after such a long period of neglect by the Christian church.

2. There is an absence of uplifting Christian agencies, and here as well as in other Roman Catholic countries, the interpretation of Christianity is wholly inadequate. Roman Catholicism has proved likewise its inefficiency and its insufficiency. Religion is mostly a form, divorced in the main from life. We have the well-to-be coveted opportunity of giving a new interpretation to Christianity by translating it into terms of service and demonstrating it as a vital factor in both individual and social life. The condition referred to should be a determining factor as to the kinds of Christian service to be rendered by the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo. The activities of the Board should demonstrate very clearly not only that a different religion has entered this Republic, but that with it there is a new force which will supply something that is entirely lacking in the life of the people.

3. The general conception regarding Protestant work is very erroneous. This is based very largely upon what has been seen in the Republic, and it must be confessed that this has not been at all creditable. The Protestant work that has been done here, especially in the southern part, has been mostly in the English language and among negroes, and in it there has been lacking proper representation both in regard to workers (with but two or three exceptions) and property. For this reason it will be necessary to place our work on the most creditable basis possible at the very beginning, and thus afford a means of distinction between our work andthat which has been carried on in the name of Protestantism.

4. This is a most opportune time for the inception of the work. The anti-American spirit which is so intense at the present time is not entirely disadvantageous. The prevalence of such a spirit under the present circumstances is only natural as also the wide-spread suspicion as to the motives that govern American action. It is thot

3 11

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that very soon the government will be turned back to the Dominicans, and at such a trying time the entrance of the evangelical forces with a constructive program of service will be just what is needed to interpret to the Dominicans the better side of American life and manifest the sympathy so much needed. Very recently one of the leading business men of the Capital expressed to me this same idea when I told him of our program.

The progress that the Republic has enjoyed commercially, educationally and otherwise is another point in evidence of the opportuneness of the entrance of evangelical missions at this time. Without doubt the upward course will be continued by the Dominicans after the withdrawal of the American Government, and as a new life is being entered upon and new relations are being established, the help that our work will afford, and which will be readily accepted by many when once understood, will be a most positive factor in the life of the people.

The presence of Mr. F. B. Hatch, a builder of very large experience, and Mr. Antonin Nechodoma, a very competent architect, both well known in Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, will insure a very real help in the way of suggestions, construction and plans. Both of these men who are Christians and thoroly interested in our work, have already given valuable advice to the superintendent of this Mission. Because of his long connection with one of the co-operating boards, the help and connsel given so kindly by Mr. Marshall C. Allaben, who is now in the Capital, are most valuable.

5. The cost of operation will be high, at least 30% higher than in Porto Rico, both in respect to the cost of living and the cost of construction. From actual experience I can speak in reference to the former. Regarding the latter I have the opinion of Mr. Hatch, the builder of the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, who estimates that that building which cost $150000 would cost here something like $225000. This fact will make imperative liberal appropriations.

6. The work is being begun under most favorable conditions inasmuch as the directing board is interdenominational. This naturally avoids unnecessary duplication of work and makes possible efficiency at a minimum cost, while at the same time it prevents confusion on the field. For the reason that the Board is interdenominational and proceeds on the assumption that it will meet the needs of the field, the responsabilities are great, and it is reasonable that the work should be on a basis commensurate with them. By the plan agreed upon an endeavor has been made to avoid denominational competition, and the only way to do this is to attend to the work so well that other denominations will not see the need of entering the field. It would be disastrous for other forces to enter independently especially since steps have been taken to avert this very thing.

The fact that the work is interdenominational makes possible co-operation on the part of the missions in Porto Rico of the same denominations. These can furnish a good number of workers for this

field, and the experience in Porto Rico can be drawn upon so that the work here should be set ahead of the work in Porto Rico at the beginning by a number of years.

7. A fine interest has been shown in our program by a number of influential Dominicans. A large program that is really worthwhile will in itself constitute a tremendous appeal to the people here as well as to our supporters in the United States. At the same time this will insure local co-operation which is so essential to successful work.

II. THE POLICY FOR THE FIELD.

There are two policies that in the main obtain in mission work. One makes provision for strongly established centers at the outset, placing emphasis principally upon quality, while the other places emphasis mainly on extension and maintains as much work as possible. I plead for the former here in Santo Domingo, for in my judgment it is the only adequate policy for this country where the Roman Catholic Church is so strongly entrenched, as here in the Capital, and has used to a large extent this same policy. No other policy will give the needed prestige to our work among people unacquainted with it, and no other will make such a strong appeal to the people and open up the way for service. And it can also be asserted that this policy will furnish the best basis for extensive work in the future.

III. SUGGESTED PLAN FOR THE WORK.

Based very largely upon the facts and convictions presented in the foregoing statement, the following suggested plan has been formulated and is presented to you for your consideration:

1: BUILDINGS AND SITES.

1921--

(1) Santo Domingo City.
(a) Building and site already purchased.....$50000
(b) Site for hospital..... 9000
(c) Residence and site..... 10000

(2) San Pedro de Macorís.
Building and site..... 20000

(3) La Romana.
Site..... 1000

For repairs on Santo Domingo and San Pedro de Macorís properties..... 5000

TOTAL for 1921.....$ 95000

1922--

(1) Santo Domingo City.
(a) Hospital.....$100000
(b) Residence..... 8000

(2) La Romana.
Church building and residence..... 20000

TOTAL for 1922.....$128000

1923--

(1) Santo Domingo City (or other location)
Site and building for school..... 100000

(2) San Pedro de Macorís.
Site and building for hospital..... 50000

TOTAL for 1923.....$150000

1924--

(1) Santo Domingo City.
Church and Community Center..... 100000

(2) San Pedro de Macorís.
Church and Community Center..... 35000

(3) Barahona and Azua.
(a) Two church buildings..... 25000
(b) Two residences..... 10000

TOTAL for 1924.....$170000

GRAND TOTAL FOR FOUR YEARS.....$543000

2. WORK AND PERSONNEL.

1921--

(1) Santo Domingo City.

(a) Work--Evangelistic, medical (clinics), social, bookstore, publication of "Santo Domingo Evangelico."

(b) Workers--Superintendent, Poto Rican minister, social worker (woman), physician, nurse (Porto Rican), bookstore attendant (Dominican). NOTE. The first two workers are already on the field.

(2) San Pedro de Macorís.

(a) Work--Evangelistic and social.

(b) Workers--Porto Rican minister and social worker (woman.) NoTE. The former is now on the field.

(3) La Romana.

(a) Work--Evangelistic and social, (in rented quarters).

(b) Workers--Porto Rican minister.

1922--

(a) Work--In addition to the work outlined for 1921, work to be opened in Azua and Barahona (in rented quarters).

(b) Workers (additional)--Santo Domingo City: Missionary for religious and social work. San Pedro de Macoris: missionary for religious and social work. La Romana: woman missionary. Azua: Porto Rican Minister and woman missionary. Barahona: Porto Rican minister and woman missionary.

1923--

(a) Work--In addition to the work outlined for 1922, the following: Hospital in Santo Domingo City in operation. Extension of evangelistic work from the centers occupied.

(b) Workers--(additional)--Santo Domingo City: Superintendent and nurses (Porto Ricans) for Hospital. Director of School (latter half of year.)

1924--

(a) Work--In addition to the work outlined for 1923, the following: Santo Domingo City, or other place selected: school in operation. San Pedro de Macoris: Hospital in operation. Enlargement of the work of the churches and community centers in both the Capital and San Pedro de Macoris.

(b) Workers.(additional(--Santo Domingo City: Teachers for new school and Porto Rican minister for the extension of the work. San Pedro de Macoris: Physician, superintendent and nurses for hospital; Porto Rican minister for the extension of the work.

(1) The Plan in General. The plan as outlined indicates the territory to be covered and the kinds of work that in my judgment should be undertaken. In reference to the latter it may be stated that provision is made only for work that is entirely untouched by other organizations, or, on the other hand, is so inadequately conducted as to warrant our help. By the maintenance of model institutions we shall be able to set up a standard of excellence that will react most beneficently on similar institutions.

(2) Some details of the plan. (a) Religious an social activities. In addition to the site and building already purchased in the Capital, it is proposed that a property of a similar character be purchased in San Pedro de Macoris. Both of these properties can be fitted up at little expense so as to serve for religious and social activities for a period of perhaps three years. In this way pratically all of the forms of activity that will be carried on in the churches and community centers when once erected can be begun on a limited scale immediately.

(b) Educational and Medical Work. It is suggested that attention be given at the earliest possible moment to medical and educational work, thus affording to the Dominican people an interpretation of Christianity in terms of service that will be readily understood, will aid in the removal of prejudice, and while ministering to physical and intellectual needs, will be a contributor to the higher spiritual work entrusted to the church.

(c) The Character of the Proposed School. After a study of the needs here, and after consultin with prominent Americans and Dominicans, I am convinced that this school should be of an agricultural character. I would not suggest a technical agricultural school, but one that in addition to the formation of staunch Christian character, would give young men a sufficiently practical knowledge of agriculture such as would enable them to give themselves profitably to farming. This suggestion is based upon the fact that this is essentially an agricultural country, and its future will depend in a large measure upon the cultivation of the soil. And then there is that additional advantage in a school of this character in that from it will go out young men who will be widely scattered thruout the Republic, most of whom will be Christian young men, who will not only look with favor upon Christian work but will lend their influence to the dissemination of the Gospel thruout the districts that are most difficult to reach and help.

IV. ITEMS FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION.

1. Purchase of Property. It seems imperative that the site for the Hospital in the Capital and the site and building in San Pedro de Macoris referred to above in paragraph (a) should be purchased at once. The former is offered for $9000 and the latter for $20,000. I urge this as of first importance.

Mr. Dunn suggested that steps be taken
by vessels to save damage — within
month, if possible — Chief to write notice
to contractors — ½ acre rent in addition to
ground — Suggest request Attorney General
to prosecute
Moved that we ask Mr. Ordway, Mr. Dunn
& Mr. Lorenz to report to Board
D.N.S. that we take steps, if necessary
to get injunction.

Moved that the request of the
Ch. of Engr. Allen that work on U.S. Govt
slip be taken under advisement & steps
to be taken to collect dockage
bills be discontinued.

Moved that the exp. of Mr. Dupuis
be paid upon receipt of bill & that
no superintendent be employed —

Understood that Mr. Dupuis will continue
until work is started & no further

6

IV. ITEMS FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION.

1. Purchase of Property.

2. Additional Workers. We are in immediate need of a worker to take my place, as my term of six months is just about to expire. There is also need of a medical missionary, and would find ample opportunity for fruitful service. Also for two women missionaries who can assume the direction of the social activities in both the Capitol and San Pedro de Macoris. Work should be begun at once in La Romana, where we have been holding services monthly for some time, and where we have a large number of Porto Rican Christians. For this work we should have have immediately another Porto Rican worker.

3. A periodical for Santo Domingo. Recognizing the importance of a periodical in the work of propaganda and for the interpretation of Christianity to the Dominicans as well as for dealing from a Christian viewpoint with some of the peculiar problems that confront the Dominican people, I suggest the publication of a monhtly paper under the name of "Santo Domingo Evangélico." Arrangements could be made with the union printing plant in Puerto Rico, "Puerto Rico Evangélico", for its publication. I am confident that the paper would soon bear the larger share in the cost of production. At the present time "Puerto Rico Evangélico" has 200 suscribers in the Republic, but it would be hardly be feasible for us to depend upon that paper for this field.

I would also recommend that steps be taken very soon with a view to the establishment of a printing plant in the Capital.

4. Bookstore. In the building we have purchased in the Capital ample provision can be made for a bookstore. This would be an important factor in our work. Already we have the Agency of the American Bible Society for the Southern part of the Republic, and a combination of the Agency and a bookstore would be a very alvantageous arrangement. We are granted $20.00 per month on the expenses of the Agency, and with this help the bookstore could be maintained at but little expense to the Mission. We have already opened a reading room on the first floor, and for some time the young man who attends to this could likewise be responsible for the bookstore.

5. Co-operation from Porto Rico. The churches of Porto Rico are vitally interested in this field and are desirous of contributing to some specific work. I suggest that we solicit their co-operation to the extent of $5000 on the San Pedro de Macoris property. I presume that the Committee in Porto Rico in charge of this work has at least $2500 on hand , and I believe that with but little ~~mark~~ effort the remainder could be raised in two years. Inasmuch as this Committee has been supporting the work in San Pedro de Macoris for the past two years, it seems that this would be the most appropriate place for their help.

Allow me to accord to you a most cordial greeting in the name of this new Mission and express to you our gratitude for the help and inspiration that your visit will bring us.

Respectfully submitted,

Philo W. Drury.

Santo Domingo, R.D., February 22, 1921.

[illegible]

[illegible] work — should not [illegible]
hospital work in Porto Rico has been by influence of the [illegible]
it was outstanding work — Pres. Hosp. same work as [illegible]
done there, had influence on [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ building must be remodelled — room for clinic &
social work — 100 ft frontage — 120 ft. deep — [illegible]
[illegible] ground — [illegible] but of higher [illegible]
[illegible] — on a main street — second floor now used
for a public [illegible] (music) — [illegible] can be used for [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible] quarters for a family & several single [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible] room — clinic — first floor
[illegible] months from [illegible] can [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Dominican [illegible]

[illegible] property — building must [illegible]
[illegible] families [illegible] on 1st floor — [illegible]
[illegible] building — old time construction

Trinidad [illegible]

Santo Domingo — Macoris

Married man — wife

Minister — [illegible] Ordained minister

name suggested by Dr. Forsythe —

Voted that in view [illegible] that
Mr. Carr be elected superintendent of
work in Santo Domingo. Approved.

Mr. Drury spoke on confidence in Mr. Carr.

Mr. Drury —

Program outlined based on [illegible] visited
island 11 yrs. ago — has been there [illegible]
spent 5 mos. there [illegible] Recom. [illegible] be spent
immediately in Macoris. As large as [illegible] at [illegible]
across from plaza —

[illegible] school & church already in Macoris
Asked 12 [illegible] each member [illegible] Wh. in S.D. — Asked
Board for $5 for each dollar raised [illegible]